What kind of Australia do we want?

The Australia National Development Index (ANDI) and the global movement for redefining progress

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Summary of key points

- **Redefining progress: the context**
  - **A global movement**
  - **Key ideas and movements driving this movement**
  - **Democratic and equity issues**
  - **Community and local government as a key driver**
  - **Australia's role**
- **ANDI: citizen-led national progress measures**
  - **Who is behind it?**
  - **What are its key goals?**
  - **What will it do and what will it produce?**
  - **How will it be funded?**
  - **How is it different from MAP?**

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The growing global movement to redefine progress

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Key issues

1. What is progress? (wellbeing? economic growth? sustainability, equity?)
2. Who should decide what progress is, for our nation or communities?
3. Why should citizens be engaged in that task? And how can they be best engaged?
4. Why should we measure our progress (national, community) and how best to?

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Ending the ‘mismeasure’ of progress

Human advance is conditioned by our conception of progress… It is time to end the mismeasure of human progress by economic growth alone.

The paradigm shift in favour of sustainable human development is still in the making.

But more and more policy makers in many countries are reaching the unavoidable conclusion that, to be *valuable* and *legitimate*, development progress—both nationally and internationally—must be people centred, equitably distributed, and environmentally and socially sustainable.

(UNDP, 1996, Human Development Report)

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The idea of progress

No single idea has been more important than the Idea of Progress in Western civilization for three thousand years.

(Nisbet, R. History of the Idea of Progress, 1980)

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Creating the Future

The future is not some place we are going to, but one we are creating. The paths to the future are not to be found, but made, and the activity of making them changes both the maker and the destination.

John Schaar, US Futurist, and Professor Emeritus of Political Philosophy,
University of California at Santa Cruz

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The political power of definitions

The most powerful instrument of political authority is the power to give names and to enforce definitions.

(Hobbes)

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Progress indicators as DNA codes

Statistical indicators are the structural DNA codes of nations. They reflect a society's values and goals and become the key drivers of economic and technological choices.

(Hazel Henderson)

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Statistics are ultimately about people and communities

Statistics are people with the tears washed away

Victor Sidel

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GDP is not an appropriate metric of progress (OECD)

- **It includes economic activities that can reduce the well-being (e.g., production and consumption of "goods" with negative impact on human health and natural environment).**
- **It does not include all available resources (in particular the resources of households).**
- **It excludes several important factors of well-being (health, education, working conditions, equity, time use, social relations, social cohesion, citizenship, etc.).**
- **It ignores essential factors of sustainability of well-being (e.g., environmental, human and social capital).**

(Source: OECD, 2010, 'The Measuring Progress Agenda: Equity, Well-being and Development', Raul Suarez de Miguel, OCDE, *Project on "Measuring Progress of the Arab Societies", 1stNational Coordinators Workshop, ESCWA-AITRS, UN House, Beirut, 1-5 November 2010)*

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High GDP does not necessarily mean high wellbeing

Selected OECD countries, ranked by performance, c. 2000- 2007

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country	Environm't	National Wealth (GDP)	Gov't spending	Democracy	Income equality	Peace	Human Rights	Overall wellbeing
Sweden	3	12	1	3	1	4	4	1
Norway	7	2	9	4	2	1	4	2
Denmark	2	3	2	2	6	2	2	3
Finland	10	10	3	1	3	3	1	4
Netherlands	8	5	5	5	5	8	3	5
Austria	1	6	6	12	8	5	9	6
Germany	6	9	11	9	7	9	6	7
Canada	12	4	10	7	10	6	8	8
Belgium	11	8	4	10	4	7	7	9
France	5	14	8	13	9	12	10	10
UK	3	13	12	8	12	13	11	11
Australia	14	7	13	6	11	10	13	12
Italy	8	11	7	14	12	11	11	13
USA	13	1	14	11	14	14	14	14
OWB correlation	***5***	***6***	***10***	***12***	***13***	***14***	***14***	***NA***

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A growing global movement

Local initiatives:

- US: Community Indicators Consortium
- UK-Young Foundation
- France: FAIR, PEKEA
- Italy: Sbilanciamoci
- Latin America: Como Vamos, Porto Alegre Community Budget
- Australia: Tasmania Together, Community Indicators Victoria, CI Queensland
- New Zealand, Major Cities Indicators Project

National initiatives:

- Canada ('Canadian Index of Wellbeing')
- Australia ('Measures of Australia's Progress')
- Bhutan ('Gross National Happiness'),
- France, Sarkozy ('Stiglitz-Sen Commission on Measuring Progress')
- US ('Key National Indicators Act 2010'),
- Ireland, South Africa, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand etc.

International initiatives:

- OECD Global Project 'Measuring the Progress of Societies';
- EU: Council of Europe 'Beyond GDP';
- International Association of Supreme Auditors;
- WEF Global Council "Benchmarking the progress of societies";

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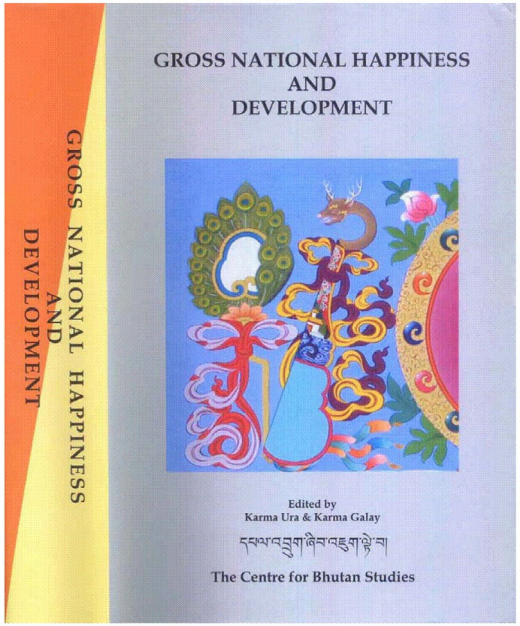
Growing international use of community wellbeing indicators as tools for discussing progress and making policy choices



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Our duty to rethink progress and build new visions for society

We are facing both an opportunity and a duty to rethink what progress really means and to build stronger and more inclusive visions for the future of our societies.

Citizens are looking for new ways to improve their lives. We need committed citizens, scientists and well-informed leaders ready to engage the whole of society in an assessment of the challenges ahead. Adequate measurements are essential in helping our societies to define their goals; ensure that we design the right policies to achieve them; and tell us whether those policies are working.

(*Angelo Gurria, Secretary General, OECD, 3rd OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy 'Charting Progress, Building Visions, Improving Life', Busan, South Korea, 27-30 October 2009.*

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New progress measures: not a statistical but a political issue

(Developing new progress measures) is primarily not a statistical problem. It is a political question and it is important for the government of a modern society. We need to improve existing democratic institutions, engage people in round-table discussions on measures of societal progress and statistical measurement standards.

Enrico Giovannini, 'Time for Member States to Start Debates on Well-Being', *Sigma*, Bulletin of European Statistics, 2/2010, p 33.

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Aims of the OECD Global Project

- **Change culture**, helping citizens and policy makers to pay attention to all dimensions of progress
- **Develop new statistics** in emerging domains
- **Improve citizens' numeracy**, strengthening people's capacity of understanding the reality in which they live
- **Improve citizens' knowledge**, becoming more aware of risks and challenges of today world
- **Improve national policy making**, through a better measurement of policy and societal outcomes
- I**mprove international policy making**, through a world progress monitoring system, covering all countries
- **Improve statistical capacity** in each and every country
- **Strengthen democracy** respecting historical and cultural differences
- **Foster a global and open conversation** about the state and the progress of the world
- … and thus **IMPROVE WELFARE**

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What are the democratic issues in developing new progress measures for society and for communities?

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Six key links between democracy and measuring progress

1. Defining progress is the responsibility of democratic citizens.
2. Citizens need good information for good democratic decisions
3. Democratic development is a key part of social progress.
4. Strong democracy improves progress and wellbeing generally
5. Progress indicators make for more transparent governance.
6. Engaging citizens in defining and measuring progress strengthens their democratic capacity.

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The democratic value of local participation

The democratic ideal in local government implies that active participation of the citizens in local affairs is both a goal in itself and an instrument for strengthening democracy in society at large.

(Kjellberg, F. 1995. “The Changing Values of Local Government” in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, vol 540, 40)

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Democratic debate needs shared realities

Without a shared understanding of reality, fruitful democratic debate is almost impossible.

(OECD, 'The OECD Global Project on Measuring Societies', Paris, 2007)

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Canada: the case for citizen based progress measures

There is a growing sense that traditional measures of economic performance such as GDP, employment and income data do not capture the full story of what is happening in society. This has provoked a desire to monitor the state of social and economic well-being of society.

To be legitimate, societal indicators require the explicit involvement of citizens to determine what matters to them. Then experts can try to devise the measures that citizens need.

While there is much activity on quality of life indicators in Canada, there is no project that is national in scope, nor is there one that seeks input from citizens'.

Source: Canadian Policy Research Networks (CPRN)(c. 1997) www.cprn.com

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Strong human rights is associated with higher wellbeing

Selected OECD countries, ranked by performance, c. 2000- 2007

	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	8
Country	National wealth	Environm't	Gov't spending	Democracy	Income equality	Peace	Overall wellbeing	Human Rights
Sweden	12	3	1	3	1	4	1	4
Norway	2	7	9	4	2	1	2	4
Denmark	3	2	2	2	6	2	3	2
Finland	10	10	3	1	3	3	4	1
Netherlands	5	8	5	5	5	8	5	3
Austria	6	1	6	12	8	5	6	9
Germany	9	6	11	9	7	9	7	6
Canada	4	12	10	7	10	6	8	8
Belgium	8	11	4	10	4	7	9	7
France	14	5	8	13	9	12	10	10
UK	13	3	12	8	12	13	11	11
Australia	7	14	13	6	11	10	12	13
Italy	11	8	7	14	12	11	13	11
USA	1	13	14	11	14	14	14	14

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‘Healthy democracy’ measures as part of social and community progress

I. Citizenship, law and rights	II. Representative and accountable government	III. Civil society and popular participation	IV. Democracy beyond the State
1. Nationhood and common citizenship	5. Free and fair elections	10. Democratic media	14. Democracy of international relations
2. The rule of law and access to justice	6. Democratic role of political parties	11. Citizen participation in public life	
3. Civil and political rights equal, guaranteed	7. Government effectiveness and accountability	12. Government responsiveness to citizens	
4. Economic and social rights equal, guaranteed	8. Civilian control of the military and police	13. Decentralisation to most appropriate levels	
	9. Minimising corruption		Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA),Stockholm), *State Of Democracy: Trends From The Pilot Countries* www.idea.int/ideas_work/14_political_state.htm *Accessed 29/1/02*

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Community wellbeing indicators in Australia

Community Well-being Indicators

A DISCUSSION PAPER PREPARED FOR THE ACT COMMUNITY INCLUSION BOARD

Social Policy and Implementation Branch
Policy Division
Chief Minister's Department

June 2007

A VISION FOR VICTORIA
TO 2010 AND BEYOND

GROWING VICTORIA TOGETHER

Victoria
The Place To Be

Glenelg Community Wellbeing Report 2006

Final Report

GLENELG SHIRE
Victoria's Birthplace

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Key local and *state* progress measurement projects in Australia

- SA: Onkaparinga, Salisbury, ***SA Strategic Plan***
- NSW: Sutherland, Waverley, Newcastle
- Queensland: Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast, **CIQ**
- Victoria: Moreland, Surf Coast, Wodonga, **CIV**
- WA: Swan
- Tasmania: Glenorchy, ***Tasmania Together***

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Community Indicators Victoria: Framework

Five domains (75 indicators):

- **Healthy, safe and inclusive communities**
- **Dynamic, resilient economies**
- **Sustainable built and natural environment**
- **Culturally rich and vibrant communities**
- **Democratic and engaged communities**

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Automated wellbeing reports

South Gippsland | CIV - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Address http://www.communityindicators.net.au/wellbeing_reports/south_gippsland
CIV Community Indicators Victoria
Home About Us CIV Partners Wellbeing Reports Live Reports Measuring Wellbeing Contact Us Useful Links
Home
Introduction to CIV
Wellbeing Reports
Measuring Wellbeing
Contact Us
CIV Partners
CIV Staff
McCaughey Centre
Site Map
Useful Links
User login
Username: *
Password: *
Log in
New Account
New Password
Wellbeing Reports
Alpine
Ararat
Ballarat
Banyule
South Gippsland Wellbeing Report
Community Wellbeing Reports contain a select number of community wellbeing indicators which are used to highlight important trends and issues in the community. These reports provide a snapshot of the wellbeing of individual municipalities with comparisons to regional and statewide results.
South Gippsland is an important beef production and dairying area. Other activities include horticulture, forestry, fishing, boutique food and wine, retail trade, manufacturing and tourism. The western coast of the shire is also a popular holiday and retirement area. A major physical feature in South Gippsland is Wilsons Promontory.
The main industries include agriculture, dairy product manufacturing.
Map Satellite Hybrid
Cranbourne
Koo Wee Rup
Traralgon
Churchill
Boolarra
Korumburra
Leongatha
Meeniyan
Foster
Yarram
Inverloch
Corner Inlet Marine and Coastal Park
Map data ©2007 MapData Sciences Pty Ltd, PSMA - Terms of Use
The municipality includes the localities of Adare, Agnes, Allambee Reserve, Allambee South, Arawata, Baromi, Barry Beach, Bena, Bennison, Berrys Creek, Binginwarri, Bonnie Brae, Boolarong, Boolarra, Boolarra South, Boorool, Boys, Buffalo, Burndale, Carmichael, Darby, Darlimurla, Delburn, Dollar, Dumbalk, Dumbalk East, Fairbank, Fish Creek, Foster, Gunyah, Hallston, Hazel Park, Hedley, Hoddle, Inverloch, Jeetho, Jumbunna, Kardella, Kardella South, Kongwak, Koonwarra, Koorooman, Korumburra, Krowera, Lang Lang, Leongatha, Limonite, Loch, Mardan, McKinnons, Meeniyan, Middle Tarwin, Mirboo, Mirboo East, Mount Best, Mount Eccles, Mountain View, Moyarra, Nerrena, Nerrena East, Nyora, Outtrim, Poowong, Port Franklin, Port Welshpool, Pound Creek, Ranceby, Ruby, Sandy Point, Stony Creek, Strzelecki, Tarwin, Tarwin East, Thorpdale, Thorpdale South, Tidal River, Toora, Trida, Turtons Creek, Venus Bay, Walkerville, Walkerville North, Waratah Bay, Welshpool, Whitelaw, Wilsons Promontory, Wonga, Wonyip, Woorarra West, Wooreen, and Yanakie.
This descriptive information about the Municipality has been selected from the Local Government Victoria website. You can also
Done, but with errors on page.
Internet
start
2:37 PM

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Broader community benefits of measuring progress

1. Give the community a voice (democratization)
2. Create a forum for public debate on ‘big picture’ issues.
3. Make trade-offs visible
4. Develop informal networks and relationships across silos (social capital)
5. Reframe sensitive issues around agreed facts, common goals (build trust)
6. Strengthen community engagement and citizen capacity
7. Develop emerging leadership
8. Promote evidence based decision making
9. Increase accountability and relevance of political decision making to electorate
10. Measure what is important (not just ‘the facts’)
11. Raise quality of data, increase trust in numbers.
12. Create powerful tool for planning and imagining community’s future

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Citizen measurement:
a new form of democratic engagement

The idea of people taking charge of their own measurements of progress is a powerful and far reaching innovation that can bring about a new sense of civic engagement.

(Sustainable Seattle. 2000)

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Establishing an
Australian National
Development Index

What kind of Australia do we want?

A business prospectus prepared by
The Allen Consulting Group

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ANDI: the aim

- To change our national model of progress from 'increasing economic production' to 'increasing equitable and sustainable wellbeing'
- by promoting a community debate on progress and our shared vision for Australia
- and developing a new system of community-based national measures of wellbeing and sustainability to show our progress towards those goals.

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Who is ANDI?

Interim national organising committee	Partners and advisers (ctd)	Partners and advisers (ctd)
Rev Tim Costello	Bendigo Bank	The Australia Institute
Prof Fiona Stanley	Business Sustainability Roundtable (Tas)	The Smith Family
Adjunct Prof Mike Salvaris	Choice	Uniting Church in Australia
Mr Charles Berger (ACF)	Christchurch St Kilda	University of Melbourne
Prof. Robert Cummins (Deakin University)	Centre for Policy Development	Victorian Aboriginal Child Care Agency
Ms Kellie Horton (VicHealth)	Committee for Melbourne	Victorian Council of Social Service
Rev Elenie Poulos (Uniting Church)	Deakin University, Melbourne	Vic Health
Mr Dennis Trewin (former head, ABS)	Desert Knowledge Australia	Victorian Local Governance Association
Prof John Wiseman (Melb University)	Ecotrust Australia	World Vision
Prof Geoff Woolcock (Griffith University	Eidos Institute	YMCA Australia
	Foundation for Young Australians	
Partners and advisers	Future Leaders	**International Partners**
Allen Consulting Group	Foundation for Young Australians	OECD
Anglican Nat'l Public Affairs Commission	GetUp!	Canadian Index of Wellbeing
Australia 21	Griffith University, Queensland	
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	Internat. Association for Public Participation	
Australian Collaboration	Institute for Sustainable Futures, UTS	
Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF)	Melbourne City Council	
Australian Council of Social Service	PJ Governance	
Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU)	Queensland Council of Social Service	
Australian Human Rights Commission	RMIT University, Victoria	
Australian Red Cross	Social Inclusion Commissioner, Tasmania	
Aust Research Alliance Children & Youth	Sustainable Business Communications	
Australian Unity	NATSEM, University of Canberra	

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How ANDI developed

Long process now going back at least 16 years. Although history of wider movement for better progress indicators really goes back at least to 1970s. Australia has been an important participant nationally and internationally.

1. Senate Inquiry into new system of social wellbeing and citizenship indicators 1993-94
2. National conference on Measuring Australia's Progress 1997
3. Tasmania Together 1999
4. Local government community wellbeing indicator projects 1996 -1999
5. ABS Measures of Australia's Progress (MAP) project 1999-2002
6. In 2004 Vic Health commissioned report on strategic development of local and national community wellbeing indicators
7. OECD project Measuring the Progress of Societies 2004 - (partly based on Australia's MAP)
8. Formation of national research network and international NDI collaboration proposal 2005
9. ABS National Workshop on Community Indicators, Melbourne 2006
10. Community Indicators Victoria 2007
11. Istanbul Conference and Declaration 2007 affirmed global importance of new progress measures and community debate
12. Australia 2020 Summit NDI proposal 2008
13. ABS National Conference NatStats08, Melbourne 2008.
14. ABS Community Indicators Summit, Brisbane 2009
15. Queensland Community Indicators 2009
16. Sarkozy (Stiglitz) report, EC Beyond GDP and OECD Framework and Practical Guides on MPS 2009: all concluded that progress measures must change to 'equitable and sustainable wellbeing', and the need for community involvement.
17. National launch of ANDI May 2010

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ANDI: key features

- Civil society initiative
- Long term (5-10 year development phase)
- Reporting (quarterly 'GNWB' Index, annual indices of key dimensions)
- Community consultation, engagement and ownership
- Close relationship with ABS
- External partners: Canadian Index of Wellbeing, OECD
- Strong collaborative research base (5+ universities)
- Network and resource base, clearing house role
- Education and communications emphasis, state of art website
- Funding: majority non-government funding, 'Funder alliance'

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ANDI: Its broad goals

1. build shared vision of equitable and sustainable wellbeing in Australia
2. provide clear, valid and regular reporting on national progress toward that vision
3. understand and promote awareness why society is moving in the way it is
4. stimulate discussion on the policies and programs needed to achieve wellbeing
5. give Australians tools to promote wellbeing with policy and decision makers
6. help policymakers understand consequences for Australian wellbeing
7. empower Australians to compare their wellbeing with each other and globally
8. contribute to global movement for more holistic measuring of societal progress.

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How is ANDI different from ABS MAP?

ANDI will support and work closely with MAP ….

- ABS is a key partner in ANDI
- ANDI will support MAP and use ABS progress data and framework
- ANDI will provide data and research to ABS for MAP
- We will seek an MoU with ABS to spell out the key roles of each project

… but ANDI is different from MAP and will do a number of things MAP does not or cannot do:

- ANDI is a civil society initiative, majority funded and owned by the community
- ANDI's key aim is to change our current model of progress, not just measure it
- ANDI will carry out a major, long term national community engagement process
- ANDI will develop a composite index of national wellbeing and sub-indexes in each of 12 key progress domains

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Kick-starting a major national conversation

- Carried out over two years
- Website and online surveys
- Local government networks
- Outreach of ANDI partners (total members over 5 million) across Australia
- Regional forums

- Social media
- Schools projects
- Media partners
- Twelve research groups and six plus universities nationally
- Eventual aim: release an index on one progress domain each month

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ANDI: possible progress domains for sub-indexes

Children and young people	Environment and sustainability
Community and regional development	Fairness and justice
Culture, arts and creativity	Health
Democracy and good governance	Housing
Economy	Indigenous wellbeing
Education	Subjective wellbeing
Employment and work-life	Transport, planning and infrastructure

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ANDI will be a measure of true progress: our vision for the future:

What will distinguish ANDI from other progress measures is that we will be measuring Australia's progress against Australia's key goals and values, as determined by its citizens.

In other words, ANDI will be a measure of our progress towards the future we want, and a way of describing that future. It will therefore be a measure of true progress, rather than a set of statistical snapshots over time.

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Tim Costello, CEO, World Vision Australia

"We are in the middle of a paradigm shift occurring around the world. We understand now, better than ever, that our wellbeing as peoples, and our progress as a nation, depends on much more than what economic measurements alone can tell us. By asking Australians their views on the direction the nation is headed, and developing a more holistic measure of progress, ANDI will be at the forefront of this international movement."

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